# FRANCE

President MacMahon's Address to the National Assembly.

## THE EXECUTIVE PROCRAMME.

Liberation of the Territory and the Restoration of Order.

Reorganization of the Army and a Conservative Home Policy.

## NEW MINISTERS.

General De Cissey Retains the Portfolio of the War Office.

M. Th's and the Old Ministry to Resume Their Seats at Versailles.

OPPOSITION OF THE LEFT.

The Orleans Princes Arrayed Against the "Little Man."

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, May 26, 1873.

President MacMahon sent a message to the Assembly to-day. It was read by the Duke de Broglie. The President says :-

"I am animated by respect for your wishes, and will always scrupulously execute them. The National Assembly had two great tasksthe liberation of the territory and the restoration of order. The first was ably conducted by my predecessor with heroic patience. The country and I rely on you to accomplish the other. I shall follow the foreign policy of my predecessor. I wish for peace and the reorganization of the army, desiring only to restore our strength and regain for France her rank among nations. The home policy will be resolutely conservative. The administration must be imbued with a conservative spirit. I will appoint to office respecters of the law, defend society against factions and stand as a sentinel to see that your sovereign will is obeyed in its integrity."

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Ministry is announced this morning in the Journal Officiel. It is constituted as follows:-

Minister of Foreign Affairs-Duc de Broglie.

Minister of Justice-M. Ernoul. Minister of the Interior-M. Beule.

Minister of Finance-M. Pierre Magne.

Minister of War-General de Cissey. Minister of Marine-Admiral d'Hornoy.

Minister of Public Instruction and Wor-

Minister of Public Works-M. Deseilligny.

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce-M. Bouillerie.

FRANCE TRANQUIL.

There has been no disorder in any portion of the country in consequence of the anhouncement of the change in the government. Despatches from all sections report that tranquillity prevails. Only half of the troops are now held in their barracks.

THIERS TO RESUME HIS SEAT IN THE ASSEMBLY. Ex-President Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will resume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow and will take his place on their benches, accompanied by the late Ministers Dufaure, Perier and Leon Say.

THE LEFT DECIDED TO OPPOSE MACMARON. The whole Left has decided upon a policy of constitutional opposition to the new gov-

THE ORLEANS PRINCES AGAINST THIERS. The Orleans Princes were present in the Assembly when the question was taken on accepting President Thiers' resignation, and voted in the affirmative.

# THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The latest list of Marshal MacMahon's Cabinet contains names little known outside of France. . Ernoul, the new Minister of Justice; M. Beule, the Minister of the Interior: M. Deseilligny, the Minister of Public Works, and M. Bouillerie, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, are promi-ment members of the party of the Right, who have opposed M. Thiers in his attempt to give to the republican form of government a permanent farine, has never been in the arens of politics, and has been probably selected on his professional merits. Cf the Due de Broglie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of M. Pierre Mague, the Minister of Finance, we gave sketches in yester-

General de Cissey, Minister of War. General Courtot de Cissey was born in Northern France and studied at the Ecole Militaire. After gradmating he was commissioned a sous lieutenant and sent to Africa, where, in the endless wars with the sent to Africa, where, in the endiess wars with the Arabs, he won great reputation and rapid promotion. He served with credit during the Crimean war, and his services in Italy—at Magenta and Soleferino—gained for him the rank of brigadier general and subsequently that of general of division. For three or four years previous to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war General Cissey was in command of one of the military divisions of France, and enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the Emperor Napoleon. On the declaration of hostilities between France and Prussia his division, with the Fifth Corps, to which it belonged, was sent to Metz and participated in all the great battles fought around that city. After the surrender of Bazaine, General Cissey was sent to Germany as a prisoner of war. Returning to France he bore a conspicuous part in the suppression of the Paris Commune. He was appointed Minister of War by President Thiers in June, 1871, after the resignation of General Lefto. He was considered at that time a warm adherent of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Anselm Polycarp Batbre,

Chief Justice Beasley then asked if the presecutor replied that he was not on account of the absence of a very limitation of the council of State, in 1849, but was not connected with that body after the events of Decome to appear at the September term of Overaph Terminer,

cember, 1851. He was elected, in 1853, a member of the Law Aca emy at Toulouse, and in 1856 he was sent by Rouland, the Minister of Public lastruction, on a mission to study the erganization and workings of foreign universities. M. Batird is a legitimist—a zealous defender of the Church and of monarchical institutions.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The Journal Officiet of Paris published, January 2, 1873, the results of the census taken last year and compares it with the preceding one of 1866. At the latter date the population of France 1866. At the latter date the population of France was 38,067,094, that number being, however, subsequently reduced by 1,597,23s representing the inhabitants of the districts annexed to Prussia, and leaving a net total of 36,469,856. The population shown by the new enumeration is 36,102,921, giving a deficit of 366,935. The principal causes of this decrease are the war, the epidemics of smallpox in 1870 and 1871, a falling off in the number of marriages, and the excess of deaths over births. Relatively to the sexes, the decrease is 235,830 males and 131,105 females, the numbers at present being as follows:—Masculine, single, 9,623,227; married, 7,352,096; widowers, 1,005,153; total, 17,380,476; feminine, single, 8,832,148; married, 7,320,510; widows, 1,969,787; total, 18,122,445, and showing an excess of females over males to the extent of 141,969.

#### THE FRENCH ARMY.

Its Present Command and Strength. After a break of three years the French Army List made its appearance in print on the 8th of May, 1873. Though vastly changed from that of 1870 it gives hardly any clew to the future organization the forces. Five marshals are still leit on the list, of whom one only. MacMahon, appears actually on the staff. The total number of generals, employed and unemployed taken together, appears to have been very much swollen by the war with Prussia and amounts to no fewer than 581; while the number of officers, notwithstanding that some thousands of provisional commissions have been cancelled since peace was declared, reaches the extraordinary total of over 22,500, of whom about 600 constitute the general staff. The total exceeds the nominal supply of officers in the German army by fully twenty-five per cent, the latter being under 17,000; but, on the other hand, the Germans, by the skilful use of the einjähriger system, have gradually accumulated a stock of reserve officers, all partially trained and many of them well used to command, amounting to nearly 10,000 men, ready to be called on in case of war, and costing the country absolutely nothing in time of peace. As to the body of the French army, as shown in the Army List, it consists at present of 126 regiments of the line, 4 of zouaves, 3 of Turcos, 1 foreign legion and 30 battallons of Chasseurs. The cavairy has been in part consolidated, but still makes up 56 regiments; and there are about 31 regiments of artillery, it being intended ultimately to give two to each army completed. the forces. Five marshals are still leit on the list,

#### THE ALABAMA CLAIMS BILL.

British Parliamentary Sanction for the Payment of the Geneva Award-Points of Commission and Omission.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 26, 1873. The House of Commons to-night, while in Committee of Supply, took up the item for the pay-

ment of the Alabama awards. Mr. Bentinck declared the government policy on this question had been humiliating and degovernment should have broken off the negotiations at a when no sense of shame would have been left England. This arbitration was the greatest monument of human folly, and could not be considered otherwise than as a national degra-

Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that during the negotiations of the treaty he had not minutely examined the consequences for British subjects for fixing the end of the war at Lee's surrender.

Mr. Gladstone said the advancement of the indirect claims by the American government was a gigantic error. In all other respects he defended the course the arbitration had taken.

The debate here closed, and the item was agreed

## THE RAILROAD TO INDIA.

Publication of the Lesseps-Russian Correspondence in London.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, May 26, 1873.

The Daily News this morning publishes the correspondence between M. de Lesseps and General Ignatief, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, regarding the building of a railroad across Central Asia to connect the Russian and Indian rallway systems.

The chief points of the papers, embracing the leading propositions of M. de Lesseps, were forwarded specially by cable to the Herald yesterday

# SPAIN.

Cabinet Circular Indicting Carlism Before the Foreign Communities.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

-MADRID. May 26, 1873. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular to the representatives of Spain abroad, giving an official account of the butchery and mutilation of prisoners by the Carlists, and requesting them to convey information of these outrages to the govern ments to which they are respectively accredited.

# AUSTRIA.

Court Reception of the King of the Belgians.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

His Majesty Leopold the Second, King of the Beigians, has arrived in this city, and been received by the Austrian Court with fitting ceremo-The King to-day visited the Exhibition.

VIENNA, May 26, 1873.

# CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolutionist and Governmental Trade in Steamships.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ASPINWALL, via Jamaica, May 20, 1873. The Gnatemala revolutionists have purchased the steamer General Sherman with a cargo of war ma-

The steamer Virginius has been bought by the Colombian government.

# THE PATTENBURG RIOT.

The Trial of John Kelly Concluded-A Verdict of Not Guiliv-The Other

Cases. The trial of John Kelly, indicted for participating in the Pattenburg riot, was resumed yesterday in the Hun-terdon Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Beasley pre-siding. When the Court adjourned (May 6th inst.) all the evidence had been takes, and it only remained for coun-

# DUC DE BROGLIE.

His Opinions on the Future of France.

A Herald Correspondent Interviews the New Minister of Foreign Affairs.

NECESSITY OF M. THIERS.

No Chance of a Coalition of Bourbons and Orleanists.

A DIFFERENCE ON PRINCIPLE.

The Real Monarchists of France Bo Not Subscribe to the Dogma of Divine Right.

FRANCE WANTS REST.

President Thiers Likely to Long Hold the Executive Reins.

The Right Distrust Him, the Left Disagree with Him in Spite of His Great Qualifications for the Presidency-A New Assembly Not Apt To Be More Favorable to Monarchy than the Present One.

The following letter was received some time since from a correspondent of the HERALD in Paris, containing notes of a full conversation with the Duc de Broglie on the state of parties and their prospects in France. Notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the interview, it will be read with special interest owing to the sudden executive change in the government of the Republic, which has placed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the hands of the distinguished statesman whose ideas it records.

I went lately to see the Duc de Broglie at his house, Rue de Solferino, Quartier St. Germain. was so astonished, upon ringing the bell, to have the Duke himself answer it, that a nice speech I intended to make him was completely knocked out of me. He received me with far less hauteur and attempt at condescension, however, than a second rate French lawyer would have done. He invited me into his study, and, although pressed for time, talked very freely for the hour I was with him. He is something above the medium size, straight and erect, wears a short, closely cropped beard and mustache, has cold gray eyes, a projecting forehead, deeply lined, is slightly bald, and I do not think I ever saw a finer head-intellectually consideredthan that of the Duc de Breglie. Without attempt ing it in the least, he is of an imposing personal appearance-a fact arising simply from his air of in. tellectual superiority and culture, and not from any external insignia of rank or title. He is fiftytwo years old, has been a journalist in his time, and has written several works, principally of a politicoreligious nature. Although a consistent Catholic, he is opposed to the absolute in government, and is as great an opponent of the doctrine of divine right as of the theories of democracy, and has attacked, in turn, the absolute doctrines of the L'Univers religieux and the destructive tendencies of the Reds. He believes in a limited monarchysomething like that of England—as the best form of government for France, and is an Orleanist. It is thought that he is the strongest man in the party, its recognized leader in the Assembly, and there was talk at one time of his replacing President Thiers. Our conversation was as follows :-

CORRESPONDENT—You will excuse my visit, I am sure, M. le Duc, when I tell you of the deep interest sure, M. le Duc, when I tell you of the deep interest felt by Americans in the affairs of France at the present moment. They follow events as they occur here more closely than do the French themselves; everything that happens is as carefully recorded in the columns of the American papers as if the people nad a direct interest in the affairs of France, and the names and opinions of French statesmen and politicians are almost as well known as those of their own country. Your own name, I assure you.

M. le Duc, is probably better known in America than anywhere in France, except, perhaps, in Paris and the department which elected you. It is very difficult to get a just estimate of the situation by reading the French papers, which are, as you are aware, rather the expression of the personal opinions of their editors than of any party. A short risume of the situation by you, M. le Duc, would be of more Interest and value than all of them put together and would be read with avidity by the million readers of the New York Herald.

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—Really, sir, you surprise as well as flatter me in attributing so much importance to my views of the situation. I am only one among the 700 members of which the National Assembly is composed, and have no means of enforcing my ideas upon my colleagues, however correct they might be. However, any information I can give you is most freely at your service.

Correspondent—Thank you, most sincerely. I do not desire to trespass too long upon your time; but believing that no man in France more noily understands the political situation, I will, by your kind leave, ask you a few questions. I would first like to know what you think of the Prospects of the Republic. The country is not ready for a solution of the question of the form of government, a question which can only be decided by passing through and angersus crisis. And with the partial occupation of French soil by foreign troops, this is not to be thought of for a moment. Besides the country is tired of discussions and wants t felt by Americans in the affairs of France at the pres t moment. They follow events as they occur here ore closely than do the French themselves; every-

CORRESPONDENT—So you really think they have gained him?

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—No. He simply wished to carry certain measures which he deemed in dispensable, and the Right refusing to vote them he turned to the Left for the support the Right refused him. He had a certain point to gain, and for the time being he gained it.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think

M. TRIERS IS A SINCERE REPUBLICAN?

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—Yes, as long as he is President of the Republic—a state of affairs which he knows must last as long as he lives. The question of the form of government cannot, as I before remarked, be agitated now. The only possible course to be pursued is to keep M. Thiers in power, a situation which suits him very weil and which he will do everything in his power to perpetuate.

CORRESPONDENT—For my part I am only as

which he will do everything in nis power to perpetuate.

Correspondent—For my part I am only astonished that, while the majority of the Assembly really is opposed to him on almost every important question which has come before them, they still submit to his domination, do things they do not wish to do and vote measures they are opposed to.

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—It all comes of the necessity I have just referred to, of keeping M. Thiers in power. The Assembly can find no other man to replace him, and yet he has not by any means the main they want. He is the only man that can find a majority in the Assembly, and yet, strange to say, this majority is opposed to him, as you say, on almost every important question.

Correspondent—What is the reason of this?

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—It arises from the peculiar composition of the Assembly, which, elected without any political object in view, but simply to day en route for siberate our territory and put an end to the war, is composed of the most uncongenial elements.

There was no question of the form of government—It was simply peace or war, and candidates known

to be favorable to peace were elected without repard to their political opinions, hence the wide diversity and variety of spinion to be observed among them on the important question of the form or gov. Tument. The Assembly would, however, be very voit satisfied with M. Thiers as President if he would govern according to their will. This, however, he remess to do, and under the circumstances they are oblition to submit.

Correspondent—I de not understand, for my part, why M. Thiers insists in imposing his will upon the Assembly in this way. It is certainly contrary to republican principles that one should govern the many.

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—In the first place, because he is very positive and has unlimited confidence in his own foresight and judgment, believing that he alone is capable of saving the conatry; besides which he maintains that the present hational Assembly does not represent the will of the country.

Correspondent—Whether it does or not be can-

try.
CORRESPONDENT—Whether it does or not he can
not surely think he represents it with his protec

CORRESPONDENT—Whether it does or not he cannot surely think he represents it with his protectionist principles.

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—No; for the tendency of public opinion at present is to free trade. Monarchists and republicans are agreed upon that, and not only in France but al. over Europe.

NO HOPE FOR A MONARCHY.

CORRESPONDENT—Is there no hope that the monarchical party will be able to unite on a candidate for the throne?

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—There seems to be little nope at present. Count de Chambord and the Orleans princes show little inclination to become reconciled, though that would be a question of minor importance if it were not for one of principle that underlies it. The legitimists, or partisans of Henri V., are very positive and unyleiding in their principles, which, inculcating the doctrine of the divine right of kings, are such as the real monarchical party of France can never accept. The difficulty of a maion of the two parties is, therefore, greater than it at first sight seems. The heads of their adherents would. It is really a question of principle, and not of persons, as might at first be supposed. The result is that the two monarchical parties which, united, would have a strong majority in the Assembly, divided are poweriess, and M. Thiers is absolutely master of the situation.

A NEW ASSEMBLY.

COBRESPONDENT—Under the circumstances it seems to me that the only course left open would be for the present Assembly to dissolve and give way to a new one, which, elected under other circumstances than the present, would probably count a united monarchical majority.

M. LE DUC DE BROGLIE—To tell the truth, that is more than doubtful. With universal suffrage as it now exists it is not at all sure that a new Assembly would be monarchical, and there is the difficulty. An election might only make matters worse. No, the composition of a new Assembly might be worse than this one, and involve the country in another civil war.

CORRESPONDENT—So you think no change may be looked for soon?

M. LE DUC DE

## THE NATIONAL GAME.

Athletics vs. Atlantics-A Very Brilliant Contest Between the Old-Time Rivals-

Some eighteen hundred people assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the first game of the series between the Atlantics o Brooklyn and the Athletics of Philadelphia. In the pools the visitors had the call at odds of 100 to 55, and at these figures a great deal of money changed hands, the backers of each club buying up the tickets with great avidity. Mr. Carey, of the Baitimore club, was chosen to act as umpire, and a forty minutes past three o'clock play was "called," the Atlantics going first to bat. Up to the fifth inning the play on either side was of the most brilliant nature, neither nine being able to get s man around all the bases. Perguson, at third, never acquitted himself in better style, picking u some of the hottest balls ever knocked, and send

Totals.... 3 6 7 27 20 11 Totals.... 4 10 10 27 13 6 1st. 2J. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0-3 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0-4 

# Base Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26, 1873.

The following is the score of a game of base ball between the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., and the Philadelphians, of this city, played here to-day:— | 1st. 24. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. | Philadelphia | 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 - 2 | Philadelphia | 1 0 0 0 - 7 | Runs earned — Philadelphia, 3. | Umpire—Charles Mills, of the Mutuals.

# LOUISIANA

De Blane and Others Discharged from Custody for Want of Evidence.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1873. Generals De Blanc, De Clonet and others, from St Martins, were tried to-day before the United States Commissioner. There being no evidence to sustain the charges against them, they were dis-

Governor Kellogg's attorney this morning, in the First District Court, filed an information against M. M. Cohen and C. R. Railey, Jointly charged with attempting to murder W. P. Keilogg. The defendants were bailed in \$5,000 each.

# A RAILROAD IN TROUBLE.

Unsatisfactory Condition of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad-Subscription of Funds for Its Completion.
The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, though

still in an unfinished condition, has been travelling fo some time past at a fast rate on the high road to bank raptcy. The financial people who are interested in the concern have, therefore, put their beads together, and in their collective wisdom, decided to "put the brakes on," or, in other words, to raise additional funds for the completion of the road. Its present situation is indeed far from satisfactory. Hordes of contractors are clamorcompletion of the Foat. Its present statistics are claimering for their pay for work already done, while 120 miles
of the western division to Buffalo, and twenty miles
more, between Liberty and Walton, remain yet to be
constructed. Mr. George Opdyrk has thus far been the
mainstay and pillar of the whole concern, and it seems
a matter of life and death of the road that his
good name should be identified with it. Hence a
syndicate of four of five gentlemen assembled yesterday
afternoon at the offices of the company, 111 Liberty street,
and agreed to subscribe \$3,000,000. The road conditional on
a subscription of \$5,000,000. The difference was finally
split and Mr. Opdyke was satisfied with \$4,000,000. By
three o'clock \$3,700,000 had been got together and there
was a fair prospect that the remainder would be obtained
before nightfail. A statement of the financial condition
of the company was to be submitted to-day but it was not
produced, for the reason, probably, that it required a
preparatory process of doctoring before being in a presentable shape. At present
the Middand Railroad
may be compared to a buil that is eating its tail of,
A large part of the earnings are used in the tenning
expenses, and the interest on the bonds must be met by
the saie of more bonds, which, just now, do not command
a ready market.

YACHTING NOTES.

# YACHTING NOTES.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yester-Schooner Foam, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Homans, from Noank. day en route for New York:oner Columbia, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Wallack, from THE WAR ON THE HERALD.

Arrival of Mr. O'Kelly in Havana.

MR. PRICE STILL INCOMMUNICATED.

The United States Consul General Unable to See an Imprisoned American Citizen.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. United States Consulate General, HAVANA, May 26, 1873.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, New York :-Mr. James J. O'Kelly arrived here yesterday. I have not yet been able to see Mr. Leopold

A. T. A. TORBERT, Consul General. Mr. O'Kelly To Be Soon Sent to Spain

Rigorous Isolation of Mr. Price-The

Charges Unknown. HAVANA, May 26-Evening. Mr. O'Kelly has arrived here, accompanied by Mr. Millen. The latter goes to New York,

and it is reported that Mr. O'Kelly will soon be sent to Spain. Mr. Leopold A. Price, the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, is still confined in Fort Cabana. No person is allowed to com municate with him and the charges on which

he was arrested have not vet been made pub

#### A FIENDISH MURDER.

A Goshen Jail Watch Strangled to Death by Prisoners-Inquest on the Body and Verdict of the Jury.

GOSHEN, N. Y., May 26, 1873. Early on Sunday morning the inhabitants of Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., were startled by the intelligence that a murder had been committed at the jail. Your reporter hastened to the Court House and learned from Sheriff Wygant that Christopher Swartz, an assistant jai watch, had been murdered during the night by some of the prisoners, in order that they might es cape without having an alarm given. None of th

cape without having an alarm given. None of the prisoners, however, succeeded in breaking out. The deceased was an inoffensive German, who had for several years worked about the Court House, sleeping in the jail at night as watchman. He had no relatives in this country.

The inquest was held in the Court House. The room was literally packed with people, who were anxious to learn the facts of the case. The first witness sworn was James Stanton, who testified that at about eleven o'clock on Saturday night he was awakened by loud noises, like that of scuffling and groans, in cell No. 2; he also heard Jerry McDonald say, "Tie and gag the damned ——;" afterwards saw Aleck and Morgan coming from cell No. 2 and asked them what was the matter; but they paid no attention, and commenced prying at the door of cell No. 4; tried to give the alarm, but Morgan said, "Keep still, or I will knock your d——d brains out." Other witnesses testified to the same facts.

The jury brought in the following verdict:—"We find that Christopher Swartz came to hisfeath at the hands of George W. Morgan and Alexander Diamond, with Jerry McDonald accessory, known to the fact, before and after."

## SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANTS.

Mass Meeting of Scandinavians in Cooper Institute in the Interest of Scandinavian Emigrants - Swedish and Norwegian Speeches-A Swedish Emigration Society Formed.

A mass meeting of Scandinavians, for the purpose considering questions relating to emigration and for forming a Scandinavian Emigrants' Aid and Protective Association, was held in Cooper Institute last night. The proceedings were in Swedish and Norwegian. Mr. J. G. Princell presided, Captain John Ericsson, J. D. Reymert, Rev. Albert Ericson, S. M. Svenson and others acting as vice presidents. The Unair read the call, and said that, after several meetings of delegates from the various Scandinavian associations in New York and Brookiyn, it had been unanimously decided that a Scandinavian mass meeting should take place for discussing the important question of emigration. The questions were, "Had emigrants any rights which governments and steamboat companies were bound to respect! What were their duties towards their countrymen who came here as emigrants? To what dangers were the emigrants exposed and who should

angers were the emirrous exposed and win should protect and care for them? Had the time not arrived when they, with a unanimous voice, should endeavor to impress upon the go vernment the necessity of profession of the second and the second of the second impress upon the government the necessity of reffecting the swelish songs were sung by the Swedish Singing Society.

Mr. Princell then addressed the meeting. He said it was a shame how the emigrants from their fatherland were robbed and cheated in the United States. The Consuls of Sweden ought to protect beskydds) their countrymen until they became citizens. The sterage accommodations were disgraceful, while the companies made a vast deal of mowey. He thought they ought to be required to give some guarantee for the proper treatment of emigrants before they were allowed to take them on board. The emigrant came here without any wealth, it was true, but he brought his strong hands and his undanuned energy to the work of cultivating the land out West. He thought that laws ought to be enacted to protect Swedes, just as Germans and Irishmen were protected. (Applause.)

Mr. J. D. Reymert delivered an interesting address in Norwegian. He said when the emigrant placed his life in the hands of a steamship company the latter ought to take greater care of it than was shown at the time of the Atlantic disaster. They were not nearly so well protected as THE GERMAN AND IRISH EMIGRAPHS.

The Germans and Irish looked after the interests of their countrymen arriving in this country, and why should not the Scandinavians do the same! It was their duty to do this very night what other nationalities had done long since—to organize for the purpose of protecting their poor and wronged countrymen. Nohody cared anything for the Scandinavians must have added \$25,000,000 to the wealth of this country. He was their during the sket wenty-live years the labor of the Scandinavians must have added \$25,000,000 to the wealth of this country. He institutions in New York and Ward's Island surpassed anything of the kind in the world; but the Scandinavians must have added \$25,000,000 to the wealth of this country. He institutions in New York and Ward's Island surpassed anything of the kind in the world; but the Scandinavians must have added \$25,000,

tic."
Other speeches followed, and the new Emigration Society was then formed. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

DECORATION DAY.

Meeting of Post 29, G. A. R.

A special meeting was held last evening at 58 West Fourteenth street of James C. Rice Post 29, G. A. R., Commander N. D. Herder Clark, to per fect arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day. There was a full attendance of Decoration Day. There was a full attendance of members. After discussion it was agreed to start from here to Yonkers on Friday morning, at half-past eight, to decorate the large number of Union graves which are in the cemetery there. They will be met at Yonkers by Post Kitching, Commander William Reilly. Post 96 will be there and take part in the procession; also Abraham Liucoin Post. The old Seventy-ninth, Highlanders, N. Y. V., will act as escort. It is expected part of the Third regiment will be on the ground. Judge Baird, of Yonkers, will deliver the opening address, and General H. A. Barnum will make the oration at the cemetery. Among the distinguished Baird, of Yonkers, will deliver the opening adress, and General H. A. Barnum will make the oration at the cemetery. Among the distinguished members of the organization who will be present might be mentioned Colonel John H. Perry, General Joe Dickinson and Colonel Charles A. Wells. There were sixty-five caps distributed to the members of the post last evening. On Friday it is expected twelve posts altogether will turn out and there will also be a fair display of military.

#### LUCUS ET NON LUCENDO. Dr. Doremus' Lecture on Light Postponed. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen assem-

Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen assem-bled at the New York College, Twenty-third street and Lexington avenue, last night to listen to a lecture on "Light," by Professor Doremus. Messrs. Nelson, Mahon, Gerard and other members of the Board of Education Gerard and other members of the Board of Education were also present, but Dr. Wilkinson had to explain to the audience that the lect ure was postponed on account of the illness of Dr. Doremus, who is suffering from conjenited in the properties is retie, an optical indiction, which debarred him from experimenting with strong lights. In order that the guests should not suffer utter disappointment Dr. Charles F. Roberts made some interesting experiments, and a number of photographs were taken with the aid of the lurid electrical light, upon the powers of which Professor Doremus was to have given a lucid dissertation.

## CAPTAIN JACK.

The Modoe Chief Still on the War-Path-Modoc Braves Determined to Die with Arms in their Hands-General Gillem Ordered Back-Reinstatement of Gene-

ral Wheaton. 848 FRANCISCO, May 28, 1878. The reports from Fairchild's state that Captain Jack is north of the Pitt River country, with twenty-five wastriors, who say they will die with heir rifles in their hands. General Davis has ordered the troops to go in pursuit of the savages. General Gillem has been ordered to proceed to the headquarters of Ms regiment at Benicia.

It is thought that half a dozen more Modocs were lately near the camp watting to surrender. The savages who are still free have broken inte small bands. The movements of the soldiers wil be made accordingly.

Peaceful Intentions of the Sheshones and Bannocks.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1873. Special Agent Ingalls telegraphs to the Commis sioner of Indian Affairs to-day that the Shoshores and Bannocks belonging to the Fort Hall Reservaments to the west and northwest, but are there with peaceable intentions. Mr. Ingalls was sent to Idaho especially to report on the condition and movements of the Shoshones and Bannocks.

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office. at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the mornsingle copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

The Weekly Herald Contains all the news. Only \$2 per year. The only Weekly Newspaper in America. Published every Thursday morning. Contains the most reliable reports of AGRICULTURE.

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Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
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Address

A Sewing Machine that Gives Uni-versal satisfaction, and is nearest perfection, is the WHITNEY, 613 Broadway. A Judicious Birthday Present for Gen-tlemen, who smoke is, undoubtedly, a gennine MERR. SCHAUN PIPE or CIGAR HOLDER. Warranted as sold at the lowest manufacturer's prices at POLLAK's new uptown depot, 1,109 Broadway, near the Hoffman House. Repairing in all its branches. Boiling \$1.

A "Big Little Thing"—Snow's Jamaica GINGER PEARLS, for colic, indigestion, &c.: pleasant, convenient, efficient: prevents fever and ague. 25 cents per box. BYENE'S, 169 Broadway. H. H. Snow, manu-facturer, New Haven, Conn.

A.—Old Reliable Hall's Safes, 345 and 347 Broadway. Best in the world.

A .- Burke's Hats are the Best. Sum-mer styles read) at popular prices. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street. A Beaver Cassimere.—This is the Title of a new Summer Hat, of a delicate beaver color and light as a zephyr's wing, just introduced by KNOX, 212 Broadway. Those who appreciate comfort will be delighted with the "Beaver Cassimere."

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the

Corns, Bunions, Nails, &c., Cured With-out pain. CORN CURE by mail 50 cents. Dr. RICE, 208 Broadway, corner Faiton street.

Indian Vegetable Institute, Now Open... No. 172 West Thirty-second street, Consultation free, We furnish our own medicines.

James' Silver Grey Cassimere Hats-The coolest shade, and becoming to all complexions.

JAMES, Hatter, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Poisoned Water.

Read the Pamphlet on "Zinc Poisoning by Galvanized ron Pipes." All the news dealers have it. Price 2 cents. Rupture Still Successfully Treated at

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We sold the \$500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22.

J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers. 10 Wall street.

Post office box 4,685, New York.

Still Catawha-For Cobblers or Table

use, the best in the United States; warranted to keep in any climate; sold by the barrel, demilohn or dozen. H. B. KIRK & CO., depot of the Pleasant Valley Wine Co., 69 Fulton street.

"The Infamous Sewing Machine Ring, ITS RISE AND FALL;" an exciting book; canvassers wanted. 33 Union square, North.

Who Wants a Hat, Go To Dougan, 102

"Cashmere Bouquet," for the Handker-hier.—Perfectly delightful. Mms. DUNAL, sols proprie-ress, 878 Broadway.

Comfort for Tender Feet.—Summer SHOES, in great variety; combine elegance and style with perfect each SHOR, 150 Fulton street, six doors each of Broadway.

For the Piles Use A. W. Keating's Celebrated OINTMENT, price 25c. Office 235 Front street corner Peck slip.

For a Lovely Complexion Use Pondre do Cleopatre, Eau de Jouvence and Belle de Truit; prevents freckies, is harmless, refreshes the skin. Mine. DUVAL, soie proprietress. 878 Broadway.

Havana Lottery Drawings on File.— Circulars free. Orders promptly filed. JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 6, Chatham Bank Building.

It is Well to Get Clear of a Bad Cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the pur-pose being DR, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS office, No. 2 Vesey street; also Silk Elastic Belts, Stockings, Knoo-Caps, Ankles, &c. A lady in attendance to wait upon ladies in private rooms.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highestrates paid for Spanish Bank bills, governments, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, II Wall street, late of 18.

The Justh Case.

Before of the New York Herald:

Dear Six—An article in the Sunday Mercury improperly opens an issue legally closed. Personally I shall maintain perfect silence. The public will find in the subjoined letter my only answer to that and all theire publications. Very respectfully yours,

E. JUSTH.

BILL JUSTH, BSq. :
DEAR SIR-I was introduced to you in 1860-61 at the house of Mr. Barlow, where you were a frequent visitor. I know through General Kiapka that your career in Hungary was honorable. I know that your associates in California were the distinguished men of the State. I know that your associates in New York were gentlemen in good position. I found you intelligent, honorable, liberal and agreeable.

When you became engaged to my nisce I stated what I believed from observation and learned from hearsy.

Mr. Withers made a careful inquiry, which satisfied him as to your character.

Upon the first matrimonial disagreement, on which I was consulted. I gave advice which I believed would matually benefit Mrs. Justh and yourself, and I have never since said a word or done an act but for your common benefit.

The termination of the litigation between Mrs. Justh

benealt.

The termination of the litigation between Mrs. Justh and you, was due to Mr. Paine and myself, the great difficulty being to convince your counsel of its propriety.

I believed you were not actuated by mercenary motives in your marriage or in any subsequent act. Upon that belief; I have based my conduct.

The authorized misuse of my name compels this letter that conclusions injurious to you and unjust to me be not drawn from my silence. Yours, &c., A. B. CLASON.